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在 Swift 中实现 NS_OPTIONS

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NS_OPTIONS Swift

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从Xcode 4.5以后,我们在Objective-C中使用NS ENUM和NS OPTIONS来定义一个枚举,以替代C语言枚举的定义 方式。其中NS_ENUM用于定义普通的枚举,NS_OPTIONS用于定义选项类型的枚举。

而到了Swift中,枚举增加了更多的特性。它可以包含原始类型(不再局限于整型)以及相关值。正是由于这些原因,枚 举在Swift中得到了更广泛的应用。在Foundation中,Objective-C中的NS_ENUM类型的枚举,都会自动转换成Swift 中enum,并且更加精炼。以Collection View的滚动方向为例,在Objective-C中,其定义如下:

```
typedef NS_ENUM(NSInteger, UICollectionViewScrollDirection) {
 UICollectionViewScrollDirectionVertical,
 UICollectionViewScrollDirectionHorizontal
而在Swift中, 其定义如下:
enum UICollectionViewScrollDirection : Int {
 case Vertical
 case Horizontal
```

精练多了吧,看着舒服多了,还能少码两个字。我们自己定义枚举时,也应该采用这种方式。

不过对于Objective-C中NS_OPTIONS类型的枚举,Swift中的实现似乎就没有那么美好了。

我们再来对比一下UICollectionViewScrollPosition的定义吧,在Objective-C中,其定义如下:

```
typedef NS_OPTIONS(NSUInteger, UICollectionViewScrollPosition) {
    UICollectionViewScrollPositionNone
   // The vertical positions are mutually exclusive to each other, but are bitwise or-able with th
   // Combining positions from the same grouping (horizontal or vertical) will result in an NSInva
   UICollectionViewScrollPositionTop
   UICollectionViewScrollPositionCenteredVertically = 1 << 1,</pre>
   UICollectionViewScrollPositionBottom
                                                      = 1 << 2,
   // Likewise, the horizontal positions are mutually exclusive to each other.
   UICollectionViewScrollPositionLeft
   UICollectionViewScrollPositionCenteredHorizontally = 1 << 4,
   UICollectionViewScrollPositionRight
};
而在Swift 2.0中, 其定义如下:
struct UICollectionViewScrollPosition : OptionSetType {
   init(rawValue: UInt)
   static var None: UICollectionViewScrollPosition { get }
   // The vertical positions are mutually exclusive to each other, but are bitwise or-able with th
   // Combining positions from the same grouping (horizontal or vertical) will result in an NSInva
    static var Top: UICollectionViewScrollPosition { get }
   static var CenteredVertically: UICollectionViewScrollPosition { get }
   static var Bottom: UICollectionViewScrollPosition { get }
    // Likewise, the horizontal positions are mutually exclusive to each other.
   static var Left: UICollectionViewScrollPosition { get }
   static var CenteredHorizontally: UICollectionViewScrollPosition { get }
    static var Right: UICollectionViewScrollPosition { get }
}
额,光看代码,不看实现,这也是化简为繁的节奏啊。
为什么要这样做呢? Mattt给了我们如下解释:
```

Well, the same integer bitmasking tricks in C don't work for enumerated types in Swift. An enum represents a type with a closed set of valid options, without a built-in mechanism for representing a conjunction of options for that type. An enum could, ostensibly, define a case for all possible combinations of values, but for n > 3, the combinatorics make this approach untenable.

意思是Swift不支持C语言中枚举值的整型掩码操作的技巧。在Swift中,一个枚举可以表示一组有效选项的集合,但却没有办法支持这些选项的组合操作("&"、"|"等)。理论上,一个枚举可以定义选项值的任意组合值,但对于n > 3这种操作,却无法有效的支持。

为了支持类NS_OPTIONS的枚举,Swift 2.0中定义了OptionSetType协议【在Swift 1.2中是使用RawOptionSetType,相比较而言已经改进了不少】,它的声明如下:

```
/// Supplies convenient conformance to `SetAlgebraType` for any type
/// whose `RawValue` is a `BitwiseOperationsType`. For example:
///
/// struct PackagingOptions : OptionSetType {
/// let rawValue: Int
/// init(rawValue: Int) { self.rawValue = rawValue }
///
/// static let Box = PackagingOptions(rawValue: 1)
/// static let Carton = PackagingOptions(rawValue: 2)
```

```
///
         static let Bag = PackagingOptions(rawValue: 4)
         static let Satchel = PackagingOptions(rawValue: 8)
111
        static let BoxOrBag: PackagingOptions = [Box, Bag]
///
         static let BoxOrCartonOrBag: PackagingOptions = [Box, Carton, Bag]
///
       }
///
/// In the example above, `PackagingOptions.Element` is the same type
/// as `PackagingOptions`, and instance `a` subsumes instance `b` if
/// and only if `a.rawValue & b.rawValue == b.rawValue`.
protocol OptionSetType : SetAlgebraType, RawRepresentable {
   /// An `OptionSet`'s `Element` type is normally `Self`.
   typealias Element = Self
   /// Convert from a value of `RawValue`, succeeding unconditionally.
   init(rawValue: Self.RawValue)
}
从字面上来理解,OptionSetType是选项集合类型,它定义了一些基本操作,包括集合操作(union, intersect,
exclusiveOr)、成员管理(contains, insert, remove)、位操作(unionInPlace, intersectInPlace, exclusiveOrInPlace)以及
其它的一些基本操作。
作为示例,我们来定义一个表示方向的选项集合,通常我们是定义一个实现OptionSetType协议的结构体,如下所
示:
struct Directions: OptionSetType {
   var rawValue:Int
   init(rawValue: Int) {
       self.rawValue = rawValue
   static let Up: Directions = Directions(rawValue: 1 << 0)</pre>
   static let Down: Directions = Directions(rawValue: 1 << 1)</pre>
   static let Left: Directions = Directions(rawValue: 1 << 2)</pre>
   static let Right: Directions = Directions(rawValue: 1 << 3)
所需要做的基本上就是这些。然后我们就可以创建Directions的实例了,如下所示:
let direction: Directions = Directions.Left
if direction == Directions.Left {
   // ...
如果想同时支持两个方向,则可以如上处理:
let leftUp: Directions = [Directions.Left, Directions.Up]
if leftUp.contains(Directions.Left) && leftUp.contains(Directions.Up) {
   // ...
如果leftUp同时包含Directions.Left和Directions.Up,则返回true。
这里还有另外一种方法来达到这个目的,就是我们在Directions结构体中直接声明声明Left和Up的静态常量,如下所
示:
struct Directions: OptionSetType {
   // ...
   static let LeftUp: Directions = [Directions.Left, Directions.Up]
```

```
static let RightUp: Directions = [Directions.Right, Directions.Up]
// ...
}

这样,我们就可以以如下方式来执行上面的操作:

if leftUp == Directions.LeftUp {
    // ...
}

当然,如果单一选项较多,而要去组合所有的情况,这种方法就显示笨拙了,这种情况下还是推荐使用contains方法。

总体来说,Swift中的对选项的支持没有Objective-C中的NS_OPTIONS来得简洁方便。而且在Swift 1.2的时候,我们还是可以使用"&"和"严操作符的。下面这段代码在Swift 1.2上是OK的:

UIView.animateWithDuration(0.3, delay: 1.0, options: UIViewAnimationOptions.CurveEaseIn | UIViewAnim// ...
}, completion: nil)

但到了Swift 2.0时,OptionSetType已经不再支持"&"和"严操作了,因此,上面这段代码需要修改成:

UIView.animateWithDuration(0.3, delay: 1.0, options: [UIViewAnimationOptions.CurveEaseIn, UIViewAnimationOptions.CurveEaseIn, UIViewAnimat
```

参考

- RawOptionSetType
- Exploring Swift 2.0 OptionSetTypes
- Notes from WWDC 2015: The Enumerated Delights of Swift 2.0 Option Sets
- 《100个Swift开发必备Tip》 Tip 66. Options



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